

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

- Claim 1 (Previously Presented): A method of cementing in a subterranean formation comprising the steps of: providing a cement composition comprising a hydraulic cement, water, and a fluid loss control additive, the fluid loss control additive comprising: an acrylamide copolymer derivative; an iron compound; and a hydratable polymer; placing the cement composition into the subterranean formation; and permitting the cement composition to set therein.
- Claim 2 (Original): The method of claim 1 wherein the acrylamide copolymer derivative comprises a copolymer or copolymer salt of N,N-dimethylacrylamide and 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropane sulfonic acid or acid salts thereof.
- Claim 3 (Previously Presented): A method of cementing in a subterranean formation comprising the steps of: providing a cement composition comprising a hydraulic cement, water, and a fluid loss control additive, the fluid loss control additive comprising: an acrylamide copolymer derivative; an iron compound; and a hydratable polymer; placing the cement composition into the subterranean formation; and permitting the cement composition to set therein; wherein the acrylamide copolymer derivative comprises a graft polymer comprising a backbone comprising at least one member selected from the group consisting of lignin, lignite and their salts and a grafted pendant group comprising at least one member selected from the group consisting of 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid, acrylonitrile, N,N-dimethylacrylamide, acrylic acid, N,N-dialkylaminoethylmethacrylate wherein the alkyl radical comprises at least one member selected from the group consisting of methyl, ethyl and propyl radicals.
- Claim 4 (Previously Presented): A method of cementing in a subterranean formation comprising the steps of: providing a cement composition comprising a hydraulic cement, water, and a fluid loss control additive, the fluid loss control additive comprising: an acrylamide copolymer derivative; an iron compound; and a hydratable polymer; placing the cement

composition into the subterranean formation; and permitting the cement composition to set therein; wherein the acrylamide copolymer derivative comprises a graft polymer comprising a backbone comprising at least one member selected from the group consisting of derivatized cellulose, polyvinyl alcohol, polyethylene oxide, polypropylene oxide, and a grafted pendant group comprising at least one member selected from the group consisting of 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid, acrylonitrile, N,N-dimethylacrylamide, acrylic acid, N,N-dialkylaminoethylmethacrylate wherein the alkyl radical comprises at least one member selected from the group consisting of methyl, ethyl and propyl radicals.

- Claim 5 (Original): The method of claim 1 wherein the acrylamide copolymer derivative comprises copolymers or copolymer salts comprising 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropane sulfonic acid or acid salts thereof.
- Claim 6 (Original): The method of claim 5 wherein the copolymers or copolymer salts comprise copolymers of hydrolyzed acrylamide and 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropane sulfonic acid derivatives.
- Claim 7 (Original): The method of claim 1 wherein the hydratable polymer comprises carboxymethylcellulose, hydroxyethylcellulose, carboxymethylhydroxyethylcellulose, vinyl sulfonated polymers, hydratable graft polymers, and mixtures thereof.
- Claim 8 (Original): The method of claim 1 wherein the fluid loss control additive further comprises a dispersant.
- Claim 9 (Original): The method of claim 8 wherein the dispersant comprises a water-soluble polymer prepared by the caustic-catalyzed condensation of formaldehyde with acetone wherein the polymer contains sodium sulfate groups.
- Claim 10 (Previously Presented): A method of cementing in a subterranean formation comprising the steps of: providing a cement composition comprising a hydraulic cement, water, and a fluid loss control additive, the fluid loss control additive comprising: an acrylamide copolymer derivative, a hydratable polymer, an iron compound, and a zeolite; placing the cement composition into the subterranean formation; and permitting the cement composition to set therein.
- Claim 11 (Previously Presented): The method of claim 10 wherein the fluid loss control additive further comprises a dispersant.

- Claim 12 (Previously Presented): The method of claim 11 wherein the fluid loss control additive comprises iron chloride, an organic acid, a deaggregation agent, silica, or mixtures thereof.
- Claim 13 (Original): The method of claim 1 wherein the cement comprises Portland cements, pozzolanic cements, gypsum cements, high alumina content cements, silica cements, or high alkalinity cements.
- Claim 14 (Original): The method of claim 1 wherein the water is present in the cement composition in an amount sufficient to form a pumpable slurry.
- Claim 15 (Original): The method of claim 1 wherein the water is present in the cement composition in an amount in the range of from about 15% to about 200% by weight of cement.
- Claim 16 (Original): The method of claim 1 wherein the cement composition has a density in the range of from about 5 pounds per gallon to about 30 pounds per gallon.
- Claim 17 (Original): The method of claim 1 wherein the cement composition further comprises a weighting agent, a defoamer, a surfactant, mica, fiber, bentonite, microspheres, fumed silica, a salt, vitrified shale, fly ash, a dispersant, a retardant or an accelerant.
- Claim 18 (Original): The method of claim 1 wherein the fluid loss control additive is present in the cement composition in an amount sufficient to provide a desired degree of fluid loss control.
- Claim 19 (Original): The method of claim 1 wherein the fluid loss control additive is present in the cement composition in an amount in the range of from about 0.01% by weight of cement to about 5.0% by weight of cement.
- Claim 20 (Original): The method of claim 12 wherein the iron chloride is present in the fluid loss control additive in an amount sufficient to allow the cement to be suitable for the subterranean temperature of the well being cemented.
- Claim 21 (Original): The method of claim 12 wherein the iron chloride is present in the fluid loss control additive in an amount in the range of from about 5% to about 25% by weight of the fluid loss control additive.
- Claim 22 (Original): The method of claim 12 wherein the iron chloride is anhydrous ferric chloride.

- Claim 23 (Original): The method of claim 8 wherein the dispersant is present in the fluid loss control additive in an amount sufficient to prevent gelation of the cement composition.
- Claim 24 (Original): The method of claim 8 wherein the dispersant is present in the fluid loss control additive in an amount in the range of from about 25% to about 50% by weight of the fluid loss control additive.
- Claim 25 (Original): The method of claim 1 wherein the hydratable polymer is present in the fluid loss control additive in an amount in the range of from about 0.1% to about 15% by weight of the fluid loss control additive.
- Claim 26 (Original): The method of claim 12 wherein the organic acid is present in the fluid loss control additive in an amount sufficient to provide a desired degree of viscosity control.
- Claim 27 (Original): The method of claim 12 wherein the organic acid is present in the fluid loss control additive in an amount in the range of from about 0.01% to about 5% by weight of the fluid loss control additive.
- Claim 28 (Original): The method of claim 12 wherein the silica is high surface area amorphous silica.
- Claim 29 (Original): The method of claim 12 wherein the de-aggregation agent is present in the fluid loss control additive in an amount sufficient to enable the fluid loss control additive to flow freely as a powder.
- Claim 30 (Original): The method of claim 29 wherein the de-aggregation agent is present in the fluid loss control additive in an amount in the range of from about 1% to about 15% by weight of the fluid loss control additive.
- Claim 31 (Original): The method of claim 28 wherein the high surface area amorphous silica is present in the fluid loss control additive in an amount sufficient to provide a desired after-set compressive strength.
- Claim 32 (Original): The method of claim 28 wherein the high surface area amorphous silica is present in the fluid loss control additive in an amount in the range of from about 0.1% to about 15% by weight of the fluid loss control additive.
- Claim 33 (Original): The method of claim 1 wherein the acrylamide copolymer derivative is present in the fluid loss control additive in an amount in the range of from about 1% to about 99% by weight.

- Claim 34 (Original): The method of claim 2 wherein the copolymer or copolymer salt has a N,N-dimethylacrylamide to 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropane sulfonic acid (or acid salts thereof) mole ratio of from about 1:4 to about 4:1.
- Claim 35 (Original): The method of claim 2 wherein the copolymer or copolymer salt has a weight average molecular weight of between about 75,000 and about 300,000 daltons.
- Claim 36 (Original): The method of claim 10 wherein the zeolite further comprises chabazite and amorphous silica.
- Claim 37 (Original): The method of claim 10 wherein the zeolite is present in the fluid loss control additive in an amount in the range of from about 0.1% to about 15% by weight of the fluid loss control additive.
- Claim 38 (Previously Presented): The method of claim 11 wherein the fluid loss control additive is present in the cement composition in an amount in the range of from about 0.25% to about 1.5% by weight of the cement; wherein the hydratable polymer is present in the fluid loss control additive in an amount in the range of from about 1.5% to about 4.5% by weight; wherein the acrylamide copolymer derivative is present in the fluid loss control additive in an amount in the range of from about 40% by weight to about 50% by weight; wherein the dispersant is present in the fluid loss control additive in an amount in the range of from about 40% to about 60% by weight; wherein the zeolite is present in the fluid loss control additive in an amount in the range of from about 1% by weight to about 10% by weight.
- Claim 39 (Previously Presented): A method of cementing in a subterranean formation comprising the steps of:
- providing a cement composition comprising a hydraulic cement, water, and a fluid loss control additive, the fluid loss control additive comprising: an acrylamide copolymer derivative; an iron compound; and a dispersant;
 - placing the cement composition into the subterranean formation; and
 - permitting the cement composition to set therein.
- Claim 40 (Original): The method of claim 39 wherein the acrylamide copolymer derivative comprises a copolymer or copolymer salt of N,N-dimethylacrylamide and 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropane sulfonic acid or acid salts thereof.

- Claim 41 (Previously Presented): A method of cementing in a subterranean formation comprising the steps of: providing a cement composition comprising a hydraulic cement, water, and a fluid loss control additive, the fluid loss control additive comprising: an acrylamide copolymer derivative; an iron compound; and a dispersant; placing the cement composition into the subterranean formation; and permitting the cement composition to set therein; wherein the acrylamide copolymer derivative comprises a graft polymer comprising a backbone comprising at least one member selected from the group consisting of lignin, lignite and their salts and a grafted pendant group comprising at least one member selected from the group consisting of 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid, acrylonitrile, N,N-dimethylacrylamide, acrylic acid, N,N-dialkylaminoethylmethacrylate wherein the alkyl radical comprises at least one member selected from the group consisting of methyl, ethyl and propyl radicals.
- Claim 42 (Previously Presented): A method of cementing in a subterranean formation comprising the steps of: providing a cement composition comprising a hydraulic cement, water, and a fluid loss control additive, the fluid loss control additive comprising: an acrylamide copolymer derivative; an iron compound; and a dispersant; placing the cement composition into the subterranean formation; and permitting the cement composition to set therein; wherein the acrylamide copolymer derivative comprises a graft polymer comprising a backbone comprising at least one member selected from the group consisting of derivatized cellulose, polyvinyl alcohol, polyethylene oxide, polypropylene oxide, and a grafted pendant group comprising at least one member selected from the group consisting of 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid, acrylonitrile, N,N-dimethylacrylamide, acrylic acid, N,N-dialkylaminoethylmethacrylate wherein the alkyl radical comprises at least one member selected from the group consisting of methyl, ethyl and propyl radicals.
- Claim 43 (Original): The method of claim 39 wherein the acrylamide copolymer derivative comprises copolymers or copolymer salts comprising 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropane sulfonic acid or acid salts thereof.
- Claim 44 (Original): The method of claim 43 wherein the copolymers or copolymer salts comprise copolymers of hydrolyzed acrylamide and 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropane sulfonic acid derivatives.

- Claim 45 (Previously Presented): A method of cementing in a subterranean formation comprising the steps of: providing a cement composition comprising a hydraulic cement, water, and a fluid loss control additive, the fluid loss control additive comprising: an acrylamide copolymer derivative, an iron compound, a hydratable polymer, a zeolite, and a dispersant; placing the cement composition into the subterranean formation; and permitting the cement composition to set therein.
- Claim 46 (Previously Presented): A method of reducing the fluid loss from a cement composition, comprising the step of adding to the cement composition a fluid loss control additive comprising: an acrylamide copolymer derivative; an iron compound; and a hydratable polymer.
- Claim 47 (Original): The method of claim 46 wherein the acrylamide copolymer derivative comprises a copolymer or copolymer salt of N,N-dimethylacrylamide and 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropane sulfonic acid or acid salts thereof.
- Claim 48 (Previously Presented): A method of reducing the fluid loss from a cement composition, comprising the step of adding to the cement composition a fluid loss control additive comprising: an acrylamide copolymer derivative; an iron compound; and a hydratable polymer; wherein the acrylamide copolymer derivative comprises a graft polymer comprising a backbone comprising at least one member selected from the group consisting of lignin, lignite and their salts and a grafted pendant group comprising at least one member selected from the group consisting of 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid, acrylonitrile, N,N-dimethylacrylamide, acrylic acid, N,N-dialkylaminoethylmethacrylate wherein the alkyl radical comprises at least one member selected from the group consisting of methyl, ethyl and propyl radicals.
- Claim 49 (Previously Presented): A method of reducing the fluid loss from a cement composition, comprising the step of adding to the cement composition a fluid loss control additive comprising: an acrylamide copolymer derivative; an iron compound; and a hydratable polymer; wherein the acrylamide copolymer derivative comprises a graft polymer comprising a backbone comprising at least one member selected from the group consisting of derivatized cellulose, polyvinyl alcohol, polyethylene oxide, polypropylene oxide, and a grafted pendant group comprising at least one member selected from the group consisting of 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid, acrylonitrile, N,N-

dimethylacrylamide, acrylic acid, N,N-dialkylaminoethylmethacrylate wherein the alkyl radical comprises at least one member selected from the group consisting of methyl, ethyl and propyl radicals.

Claim 50 (Original): The method of claim 46 wherein the acrylamide copolymer derivative comprises copolymers or copolymer salts comprising 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropane sulfonic acid or acid salts thereof.

Claim 51 (Original): The method of claim 50 wherein the copolymers or copolymer salts comprise copolymers of hydrolyzed acrylamide and 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropane sulfonic acid derivatives.

Claim 52 (Original): The method of claim 46 wherein the hydratable polymer comprises carboxymethylcellulose, hydroxyethylcellulose, carboxymethylhydroxyethylcellulose, vinyl sulfonated polymers, hydratable graft polymers, and mixtures thereof.

Claim 53 (Original): The method of claim 46 wherein the fluid loss control additive further comprises a dispersant.

Claim 54 (Original): The method of claim 53 wherein the dispersant comprises a water-soluble polymer prepared by the caustic-catalyzed condensation of formaldehyde with acetone wherein the polymer contains sodium sulfate groups.

Claim 55 (Previously Presented): A method of reducing the fluid loss from a cement composition, comprising the step of adding to the cement composition a fluid loss control additive comprising: an acrylamide copolymer derivative; an iron compound; a zeolite; and a hydratable polymer.

Claim 56 (Previously Presented): The method of claim 55 wherein the fluid loss control additive further comprises a dispersant.

Claim 57 (Previously Presented): The method of claim 56 wherein the fluid loss control additive comprises iron chloride, an organic acid, a deaggregation agent, silica, or mixtures thereof.

Claim 58 (Original): The method of claim 46 wherein the cement composition comprises Portland cements, pozzolanic cements, gypsum cements, high alumina content cements, silica cements, or high alkalinity cements.

Claim 59 (Original): The method of claim 46 wherein the cement composition comprises water present in an amount sufficient to form a pumpable slurry.

- Claim 60 (Original): The method of claim 59 wherein the water is present in the cement composition in an amount in the range of from about 15% by weight of cement to about 200% by weight of cement.
- Claim 61 (Original): The method of claim 46 wherein the cement composition has a density in the range of from about 5 pounds per gallon to about 30 pounds per gallon.
- Claim 62 (Original): The method of claim 46 wherein the cement composition further comprises a weighting agent, a defoamer, a surfactant, mica, fiber, bentonite, microspheres, fumed silica, a salt, vitrified shale, fly ash, a dispersant, a retardant or an accelerant.
- Claim 63 (Original): The method of claim 46 wherein the fluid loss control additive is present in the cement composition in an amount sufficient to provide a desired degree of fluid loss control.
- Claim 64 (Original): The method of claim 46 wherein the fluid loss control additive is present in the cement composition in an amount in the range of from about 0.01% by weight of cement to about 5.0% by weight of cement.
- Claim 65 (Original): The method of claim 57 wherein the iron chloride is present in the fluid loss control additive in an amount sufficient to allow the cement to be suitable for the subterranean temperature of the well being cemented.
- Claim 66 (Original): The method of claim 57 wherein the iron chloride is present in the fluid loss control additive in an amount in the range of from about 5% to about 25% by weight of the fluid loss control additive.
- Claim 67 (Original): The method of claim 57 wherein the iron chloride is anhydrous ferric chloride.
- Claim 68 (Original): The method of claim 53 wherein the dispersant is present in the fluid loss control additive in an amount sufficient to prevent gelation of the cement composition.
- Claim 69 (Original): The method of claim 53 wherein the dispersant is present in the fluid loss control additive in an amount in the range of from about 25% to about 50% by weight of the fluid loss control additive.
- Claim 70 (Original): The method of claim 46 wherein the hydratable polymer is present in the fluid loss control additive in an amount in the range of from about 0.1% to about 15% by weight of the fluid loss control additive.

- Claim 71 (Original): The method of claim 57 wherein the organic acid is present in the fluid loss control additive in an amount sufficient to provide a desired degree of viscosity control.
- Claim 72 (Original): The method of claim 57 wherein the organic acid is present in the fluid loss control additive in an amount in the range of from about 0.01% to about 5% by weight of the fluid loss control additive.
- Claim 73 (Original): The method of claim 57 wherein the silica is high surface area amorphous silica.
- Claim 74 (Original): The method of claim 57 wherein the de-aggregation agent is present in the fluid loss control additive in an amount sufficient to enable the fluid loss control additive to flow freely as a powder.
- Claim 75 (Original): The method of claim 57 wherein the de-aggregation agent is present in the fluid loss control additive in an amount in the range of from about 1% to about 15% by weight of the fluid loss control additive.
- Claim 76 (Original): The method of claim 73 wherein the high surface area amorphous silica is present in the fluid loss control additive in an amount sufficient to provide a desired after-set compressive strength.
- Claim 77 (Original): The method of claim 73 wherein the high surface area amorphous silica is present in the fluid loss control additive in an amount in the range of from about 0.1% to about 15% by weight of the fluid loss control additive.
- Claim 78 (Original): The method of claim 46 wherein the acrylamide copolymer derivative is present in the fluid loss control additive in an amount in the range of from about 1% to about 99% by weight.
- Claim 79 (Original): The method of claim 47 wherein the copolymer or copolymer salt has a N,N-dimethylacrylamide to 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropane sulfonic acid (or acid salts thereof) mole ratio of from about 1:4 to about 4:1.
- Claim 80 (Original): The method of claim 47 wherein the copolymer or copolymer salt has a weight average molecular weight of between about 75,000 and about 300,000 daltons.
- Claim 81 (Original): The method of claim 55 wherein the zeolite further comprises chabazite and amorphous silica.
- Claim 82 (Original): The method of claim 55 wherein the zeolite is present in the fluid loss control additive in an amount in the range of from about 0.1% to about 15% by weight.

Claim 83 (Previously Presented): The method of claim 56 wherein the fluid loss control additive is present in the cement composition in an amount in the range of from about 0.25% to about 1.5% by weight of the cement; wherein the hydratable polymer is present in the fluid loss control additive in an amount in the range of from about 1.5% to about 4.5% by weight; wherein the acrylamide copolymer derivative is present in the fluid loss control additive in an amount in the range of from about 40% by weight to about 50% by weight; wherein the dispersant is present in the fluid loss control additive in an amount in the range of from about 40% to about 60% by weight; and wherein the zeolite is present in the fluid loss control additive in an amount in the range of from about 1% by weight to about 10% by weight.

Claim 84 (Previously Presented): A method of reducing the fluid loss from a cement composition, comprising the step of adding to the cement composition a fluid loss control additive comprising: an acrylamide copolymer derivative; an iron compound; and a dispersant.

Claim 85 (Original): The method of claim 84 wherein the acrylamide copolymer derivative comprises a copolymer or copolymer salt of N,N-dimethylacrylamide and 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropane sulfonic acid or acid salts thereof.

Claim 86 (Previously Presented): A method of reducing the fluid loss from a cement composition, comprising the step of adding to the cement composition a fluid loss control additive comprising: an acrylamide copolymer derivative; an iron compound; and a dispersant; wherein the acrylamide copolymer derivative comprises a graft polymer comprising a backbone comprising at least one member selected from the group consisting of lignin, lignite and their salts and a grafted pendant group comprising at least one member selected from the group consisting of 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid, acrylonitrile, N,N-dimethylacrylamide, acrylic acid, N,N-dialkylaminoethylmethacrylate wherein the alkyl radical comprises at least one member selected from the group consisting of methyl, ethyl and propyl radicals.

Claim 87 (Previously Presented): A method of reducing the fluid loss from a cement composition, comprising the step of adding to the cement composition a fluid loss control additive comprising: an acrylamide copolymer derivative; an iron compound; and a dispersant; wherein the acrylamide copolymer derivative comprises a graft polymer

comprising a backbone comprising at least one member selected from the group consisting of derivatized cellulose, polyvinyl alcohol, polyethylene oxide, polypropylene oxide, and a grafted pendant group comprising at least one member selected from the group consisting of 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid, acrylonitrile, N,N-dimethylacrylamide, acrylic acid, N,N-dialkylaminoethylmethacrylate wherein the alkyl radical comprises at least one member selected from the group consisting of methyl, ethyl and propyl radicals.

Claim 88 (Original): The method of claim 84 wherein the acrylamide copolymer derivative comprises copolymers or copolymer salts comprising 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropane sulfonic acid or acid salts thereof.

Claim 89 (Original): The method of claim 88 wherein the copolymers or copolymer salts comprise copolymers of hydrolyzed acrylamide and 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropane sulfonic acid derivatives.

Claim 90 (Previously Presented): A method of reducing the fluid loss from a cement composition, comprising the step of adding to the cement composition a fluid loss control additive comprising: an acrylamide copolymer derivative; an iron compound; a hydratable polymer; a zeolite; and a dispersant.

Claims 91-175 (Cancelled).

Claim 176 (Currently Amended): A method of reducing the fluid loss from a cement composition, comprising adding to the cement composition a fluid loss control additive comprising an organic compound and iron chloride, wherein the organic compound comprises copolymers or copolymer salts comprising 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropane sulfonic acid or acid salts thereof.

Claim 177 (Previously Presented): A method of reducing the fluid loss from a cement composition, comprising adding to the cement composition a fluid loss control additive comprising an organic compound and anhydrous ferric chloride.

Claim 178 (Currently Amended): A method of reducing the fluid loss from a cement composition, comprising adding to the cement composition a fluid loss control additive comprising an organic compound, an iron compound, and a zeolite, wherein the iron compound comprises anhydrous ferric chloride.

Claims 179-181 (Cancelled).

Claim 182 (Previously Presented): A method of reducing the fluid loss from a cement composition, comprising adding to the cement composition a fluid loss control additive comprising an iron compound, an acrylamide copolymer derivative, a hydratable polymer, and a dispersant.

Claims 183-184 (Cancelled).

Claim 185 (Previously Presented): A method of reducing the fluid loss from a cement composition, comprising adding to the cement composition a fluid loss control additive comprising iron chloride, an acrylamide copolymer derivative, a hydratable polymer, and a dispersant.

Claim 186 (Previously Presented): A method of reducing the fluid loss from a cement composition, comprising adding to the cement composition a fluid loss control additive comprising an acrylamide copolymer derivative and iron chloride.

Claim 187 (Currently Amended): A method of reducing the fluid loss from a cement composition, comprising adding to the cement composition a fluid loss control additive comprising an organic compound and an iron salt, wherein the organic compound comprises an acrylamide copolymer derivative.

Claim 188 (Previously Presented): The method of claim 187 wherein the iron salt comprises iron chloride.

Claim 189 (Previously Presented): The method of claim 187 wherein the iron salt comprises anhydrous ferric chloride.

Claim 190 (Previously Presented): The method of claim 187 wherein the fluid loss control additive further comprises a zeolite.

Claim 191 (Previously Presented): The method of claim 190 wherein the zeolite comprises chabazite and amorphous silica.

Claim 192 (Previously Presented): The method of claim 187 wherein the organic compound comprises an acrylamide copolymer derivative and a dispersant.

Claim 193 (Previously Presented): The method of claim 192 wherein the organic compound further comprises a hydratable polymer.

Claim 194 (Previously Presented): The method of claim 187 wherein the organic compound comprises an acrylamide copolymer derivative and a hydratable polymer.

Claim 195 (Cancelled).

- Claim 196 (Previously Presented): The method of claim 177 wherein the iron compound comprises iron chloride.
- Claim 197 (Currently Amended): The method of claim 90 ~~178~~ wherein the iron compound comprises iron chloride.
- Claim 198 (Currently Amended): The method of claim 84 ~~180~~ wherein the iron compound comprises iron chloride.
- Claim 199 (Currently Amended): The method of claim 84 ~~180~~ wherein the fluid loss control additive further comprises a zeolite.
- Claim 200 (Currently Amended): The method of claim ~~181~~ 46 wherein the iron compound comprises iron chloride.
- Claim 201 (Currently Amended): The method of claim ~~181~~ 46 wherein the fluid loss control additive further comprises a zeolite.
- Claim 202 (Previously Presented): The method of claim 182 wherein the iron compound comprises iron chloride.
- Claim 203 (Previously Presented): The method of claim 182 wherein the iron compound comprises anhydrous ferric chloride.
- Claim 204 (Previously Presented): The method of claim 185 wherein the iron chloride comprises anhydrous ferric chloride.
- Claim 205 (Previously Presented): The method of claim 176 wherein the organic compound comprises a copolymer or copolymer salt of N,N-dimethylacrylamide and 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropane sulfonic acid or acid salts thereof.
- Claim 206 (Cancelled).
- Claim 207 (Previously Presented): The method of claim 39 wherein the dispersant comprises a water-soluble polymer prepared by the caustic-catalyzed condensation of formaldehyde with acetone wherein the polymer contains sodium sulfate groups.
- Claim 208 (Previously Presented): The method of claim 45 wherein the dispersant comprises a water-soluble polymer prepared by the caustic-catalyzed condensation of formaldehyde with acetone wherein the polymer contains sodium sulfate groups.
- Claim 209 (Previously Presented): The method of claim 56 wherein the dispersant comprises a water-soluble polymer prepared by the caustic-catalyzed condensation of formaldehyde with acetone wherein the polymer contains sodium sulfate groups.

- Claim 210 (Previously Presented): The method of claim 84 wherein the dispersant comprises a water-soluble polymer prepared by the caustic-catalyzed condensation of formaldehyde with acetone wherein the polymer contains sodium sulfate groups.
- Claim 211 (Previously Presented): The method of claim 90 wherein the dispersant comprises a water-soluble polymer prepared by the caustic-catalyzed condensation of formaldehyde with acetone wherein the polymer contains sodium sulfate groups.
- Claim 212 (Currently Amended): The method of claim ~~180~~ 84 wherein the dispersant comprises a water-soluble polymer prepared by the caustic-catalyzed condensation of formaldehyde with acetone wherein the polymer contains sodium sulfate groups.
- Claim 213 (Previously Presented): The method of claim 182 wherein the dispersant comprises a water-soluble polymer prepared by the caustic-catalyzed condensation of formaldehyde with acetone wherein the polymer contains sodium sulfate groups.
- Claim 214 (Cancelled).
- Claim 215 (Previously Presented): The method of claim 185 wherein the dispersant comprises a water-soluble polymer prepared by the caustic-catalyzed condensation of formaldehyde with acetone wherein the polymer contains sodium sulfate groups.
- Claim 216 (Previously Presented): The method of claim 192 wherein the dispersant comprises a water-soluble polymer prepared by the caustic-catalyzed condensation of formaldehyde with acetone wherein the polymer contains sodium sulfate groups.